

JURY COMPLETE AND READY FOR TRIAL OF THAW

Last Man Secured and
Court Adjourns to
Monday.

CASE OF THE PEOPLE TO BE VERY BRIEF

Defense Warned to Be Ready to
Begin Their Side at Afternoon
Session on Monday—Pos-
sible That One or
Two Jurors May
Be Excused.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, February 1.—Judge
Pittenger, who is presiding over
the Thaw trial, was for years a
justice of the Court of General Ses-
sions, the principal criminal court
of this city. He is now a justice of
the Supreme Court, which corre-
sponds to the Circuit Court in Vir-
ginia. He has had, therefore, much
experience in the criminal, as well
as the civil branch of the law. He
is noted for his ability and his
fairness. The jury has been se-
lected with the approval of the de-
fendant and his counsel as to each
juror. As the defendant has not
exhausted his peremptory chal-
lenges, consequently it is clear that
the defendant will have a fair trial,
and that his interests will be fully
protected as to the merits of the
case. I prefer not to speak while
it is being tried.

JURY COMPLETE AT END OF EIGHTH DAY

NEW YORK, February 1.—The Thaw
jury, as completed to-day, follows:
Foreman—Deming H. Smith, aged
fifty-five; retired manufacturer;
married.
No. 2—George W. Van, aged thirty-
four; hardware merchant.
No. 3—Charles H. Feeke, aged
forty-five; shipping agent; married.
No. 4—Oscar A. Pink, aged forty-
six; salesman; married.
No. 5—Henry C. Harney, aged
fifty; pianist; married.
No. 6—Harry C. Brearley, aged
thirty-five; advertising agent; mar-
ried.
No. 7—Malcolm S. Fraser, aged
forty; salesman; married.
No. 8—Charles D. Newton, aged
sixty-five; retired railway official;
married.
No. 9—Wilbur S. Steele, aged
sixty; manufacturer; married.
No. 10—John S. Denney, aged
thirty-eight; railway freight agent;
unmarried.
No. 11—Joseph H. Bolton, aged
fifty-seven; clerk; married.
No. 12—Bernard Gerstman, aged
thirty-six; manufacturer's agent;
married.
The selection of the twelfth juror came
as a complete surprise at the end of a
long and tedious search—the eighth of
the trial—and immediately after this last
member of the trial panel had been
sworn in, Justice Fitzgerald ordered an
adjournment of court until 10:30 o'clock
Monday morning.

Jerome Wants a Change.
District Attorney Jerome, who has been
contending since yesterday afternoon for
the removal of one of the men now in
the jury box, but who has failed to gain
the consent of the defendant's counsel to
a change, was still reluctant as court
adjourned to-day to begin the actual
proceedings without a further oppor-
tunity to plead with Thaw's attorneys.
At his request, therefore, Justice Fitz-
gerald ordered all the witnesses who
have not yet been examined to be in court
Monday morning ready for jury service
in case any are needed.
Mr. Jerome then announced that if there
should be no change in the situation in
the meantime, the State would proceed
to place all its direct testimony before
the jury at the Monday morning session.
The defense was notified to be in readi-
ness to proceed by Monday afternoon.
"We are entirely satisfied with the
jury," said Clifford W. Harridge, Thaw's
leading counsel, to-night, and he added
the intimation that he would not consent
to any further alterations of the person-
nel.

"The defense will be ready to proceed
the minute the prosecution has finished
its case," declared John B. Gleason, one
of Thaw's attorneys.

Prosecution to Be Brief.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan
will make the opening address for the
prosecution. His remarks will be very
brief, occupying perhaps, not more than
twenty minutes. The State will then
introduce its witnesses as are neces-
sary to prove that Stanford White was
shot and killed by Harry K. Thaw, on
the Madison Square Roof Garden, the
night of June 25th, last.
In announcing that the introduction
will not require more than one session
of the court, Mr. Jerome is evidently of
the opinion that the cross-examination
of the State's witnesses as to the ac-
tual events associated with the tragedy
may not be very extensive.
From the questions which have so
persistently been put to the witnesses
by Thaw's attorneys as to any prejudice
against a defense of insanity, it is at
least generally conceded that a trial
of emotional insanity will be main-
tenance of the young defendant. This
probably will lead to a cross-question-
ing of the State's witnesses as to any
prejudice they may have noticed in
Thaw's conduct on the night of the
tragedy, on which conclusion the State's
direct testimony may be longer than
is now anticipated.

Prisoner in Good Spirits.

Thaw seemed to be in the best of
spirits as the last juror was sworn. Forty

PLAN DISCUSSED FOR EMERGENCY HOSPITAL HERE

Important Action Looking
Into Feasibility of Propo-
sition Is Taken.

PUT NEGRO POOR ON CITY'S FARM

Eminent Physicians Urge the
Plan by Which It Is Proposed
to Give the Indigent Ill
Benefit of Skilled Medi-
cal and Surgical
Attention.

Dr. Ennion G. Williams, a member of
the Council Committee on Relief of the
Poor, succeeded last night in winning the
initial step toward the establishment
of the hospital for the indigent ill and for
ambulance cases and operation. It was
just a beginning, but it was a straw
which may be regarded as very significant
of the attitude of the committee on this
problem, to which it has given special
study and thought. The adoption of
the suggested plan—and it is now in a
preliminary stage—could mean the di-
vorce of the hospital from the almshouse
and the treatment of the diseased,
the injured and those requiring opera-
tions by men expert in the various spe-
cialties of medical and surgical practice,
practically without charge to the city,
save the initial expense of the construction
or purchase of a hospital centrally
located and properly adapted to the
requirements.

The victory was not gained without a
stubborn fight, in which Mr. Gustav
chairman of the committee, led the
opposition, which advocated the con-
struction of a new negro almshouse at
an aggregate cost of something approxi-
mating \$50,000. The bids on the colored
almshouse, as planned by Architect
Charles K. Bryant and amended in many
particulars by various members of the
committee, exceeded the appropriation of
about \$55,000. The committee recom-
mended deferring action on the matter
of the award of contract until after the
City Home inquiry had been concluded.

Importance of Change.

When the subcommittee investigating
conditions and needs at the dual insti-
tution, known as the City Home, made
its report, recommending some interior
improvements in system and various de-
fects, many declared that this was the
end of the whole matter.
It was stated by The Times-Dispatch
at the time that the end of the matter
had not then been reached, and that
the information gleaned by that inquiry
and carefully recorded, would be utilized
hereafter in support of certain im-
portant recommendations looking to the
betterment of the hospital service and
the increase of its efficiency. The feasi-
bility of the erection and maintenance
of a centrally located emergency hospi-
tal was suggested at that time, and
was to some extent considered by the
subcommittee.

Now the movement to separate the
almshouse and the hospital has been
openly and strongly begun and is sup-
ported by noted medical and surgical
specialists and men whose judgment is
widely respected.
Last night Dr. George Ben. Johnston,
an eminent surgeon of this city, and Dr.
W. M. Gordon, who ranks as high in
the profession, appeared before the com-
mittee and urged the wisdom and im-
portance of adequately providing for the
treatment of the indigent sick. They
were followed by Dr. Ennion G. Wil-
liams, one of the most prominent of the
young and progressive profession and
one of the most progressive who pre-
sented alternative plans for the better
care of the indigent sick, and in this
connection a plan for the care of the
indigent negroes, by placing them in
comfortable buildings on the city farm
or in hospitals to look after these on a
per diem basis; that one of the present
hospitals in the city be taken over
and run by the city as an emergency and
indigent hospital; that the municipality
construct and operate such a hospital in
the central portion of the city.

Dr. Williams' plan for the care of the
negro poor contemplates the construction
of one-story frame structures on the
city farm, at a cost of about \$15,000, in-
stead of the expenditure of \$60,000 or
more.

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

BRIDE "DEAD," BUT VERY HAPPY

Mrs. McConville, Whose Death
Notice Was Published, Says
Time Will Heal All.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NORFOLK, VA., February 1.—Mrs. Hugh
McConville, nee Burger, of Baltimore,
the story of whose secret marriage
against her parental objection and
subsequent flight with her husband has
been told, arrived safe in Portsmouth
this morning, accompanied, of course,
by her young husband.

The little bride was fairly composed
when she arrived, although evidences
of the excitement through which she
had been had not left her. A warm
reception was given the couple by the
friends of the groom. A remarkably
pretty little bride and a manly groom
is what all who met them thought of.

But indignation burned in the breasts
of the couple as the result of the ad-
vertisement, which the father of the
bride published in Baltimore, to the ef-
fect that his daughter had died.

"Well, it is all over," said Mrs. Mc-
Conville to her new friends here, "and I
hope time will heal all wounds. I
expect to be very happy."

DR. FOSTER STILL IN CONTROL OF EASTERN STATE HOSPITAL, DESPITE ALL INJUNCTIONS



JUDGE KEITH,
President of Supreme Court of Appeals.

ALL EXPECT WAR YET WITH JAPAN

May Be Matter of Months
or of Years. But Is
Looked For.

BOTH NATIONS TO PREVENT IT

They Are Also Concealing All
Possible as to the Feeling in
the Two Countries—The
Labor Question More
Serious Than
Schools.

BY WALTER EDWARD HARRIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1.—
War with Japan is regarded here as only
a question of time. It may be a matter
of years before hostilities begin. It may
be a matter of but a few months. That
there will be war between the two
powers is believed by every one at all
familiar with the present state of diplo-
matic negotiations and the state of
public feeling in Japan.

There is as little doubt that the gov-
ernment of Japan and the government of
the United States are doing all possible
to prevent an outbreak. It is also just
as true that the government of both
countries are striving to conceal certain
things.

The government of Japan is endeavor-
ing to conceal every hostile sentiment to-
wards Americans, which prevails among
all classes in the Mikado's empire, and
the American government is trying to
conceal the fact that the Japanese
public sentiment, as reflected in the
attitude of the officials of the Japanese
Foreign Office, is such that war, sooner
or later, is inevitable.

Officials Look Forward.

The foregoing is based on conversations
with several high officials, who will not
admit publicly that there is anything in
the situation to cause alarm. Privately
they do not attempt to deny that the sit-
uation is a very delicate one, which must
be handled with extreme care, and that
there is little hope that more than the
delay of an outbreak can be accomplished.

The State Department is exhausting
diplomacy in efforts to smooth over mat-
ters and restore good feeling.
But, more to the point and more in ac-
cord with the dictates of the situation,
it would seem the Secretary of War and
the Secretary of the Navy are exhaust-
ing every means of bringing the land
and naval forces of Japan to a state of
readiness justified by the
threatening conditions.

Japan will not consent to negotiate
any treaty which does not accord to the
citizens of Japan in this country all the
rights and privileges accorded citizens
of the most favored nations. The peo-
ple of California will not permit the
children of Japanese to enter public
schools for white children. The people
of California and Oregon and Washing-
ton State steadfastly oppose the un-
restricted immigration of Japanese la-
borers.

They are coming in now at a rate
which is alarming, and which makes it
certain that in the space of comparatively
a few years the male population of the
Pacific Slope will be composed of a ma-
jority of Japanese.

Labor Question Serious.

It is believed that investigation will
reveal that in reality the labor question
is of more importance and is exercising
the minds of Pacific coast people to a
much greater degree than the question
of admitting Japanese children to white
schools. The labor unions of San Fran-
cisco are quite willing, in fact, prefer-
ring to put the school question to the fore.

It is true, according to high authority,
that the government of Japan has agreed
in the course of negotiations on the pend-
ing treaty, that if America will agree
to a clause guaranteeing admission of
Japanese children to white schools, Japan
will agree to a clause prohibiting the
admission of Japanese laborers into the
United States; and it is believed that
should America yield this point Japan
would make it impossible for our govern-
ment to reach an agreement with the
Japanese negotiators.

In short, Japan is so proud of her new
place in the sisterhood of civilized
nations she will not be willing to accept
anything in the form of a treaty which
does not recognize the absolute equality
of Nippon with every other nation called
civilized and enlightened.

CLASH OF INTERESTS MAY LEAD TO WAR

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., February
1.—"We have laid the foundation for
commercial supremacy on the Pacific



ATTY.-GEN. W. A. ANDERSON.

TWO VIOLATIONS OF ORDINANCE

Paul Weil and W. T. Smith Ob-
struct Views of Interior of
Saloons.

AT 12 o'clock last night the Unlawful
ordinance, prohibiting all barrooms from
remaining open after that hour until 6
A. M., and requiring that there shall be
an unobstructed view from the outside
looking into the saloons, went into effect,
and at midnight all the saloons in the
city had promptly closed their doors, or
were supposed to have done so.

Only two violations of the new ordi-
nance closing saloons were reported, and
both of these places because the ob-
structions to a view of the interior had
not been taken down.

Paul Weil, who has his place at 1125
West Broad Street, and W. T. Smith, of
No. 298 West Broad Street, were both
reported at the Second Police Station
for violating the Unlawful ordinance, and
both proprietors will have to appear
before Justice Crutchfield this morning
to show cause why they had not com-
plied with that section of the ordinance
which requires that there shall be no
obstruction by curtain or anything else
of the interior.

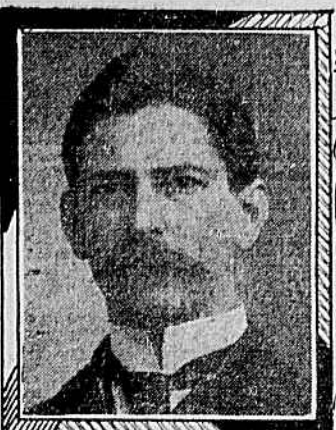
The Unlawful ordinance prescribes a
fine of from \$100 to \$500 for a violation
of any of its sections.

The ordinance was signed by Mayor Mc-
Carthy on December 18th, thus giving
every saloon-keeper in the city due time
in which to make such necessary changes
in his place of business as were required
under the ordinance. Many, if not most,
of the saloons in the city are so con-
structed that a view of the interior is
made impossible, and until late yester-
day there were to be seen no such re-
modeling or changes as would be required
for compliance with that part of the
ordinance which prohibits curtains, screens,
glazed glass, or like obstructions.

The police had orders to report every
saloon-keeper violating any part of the
Unlawful ordinance, and were bade to keep
sharp watch upon all the saloons, though
the authorities have no wish to put the
proprietors of saloons to any unnecessary
inconvenience. They have had since De-
cember 18th within which to take steps
to live up to the requirements of the
ordinance.

Midnight Mission.

A meeting will go on in the Mid-
night Mission, No. 1434 East Franklin
Street, to-night, from 9 P. M. until mid-
night, after an open-air meeting in the
streets near the mission. All are wel-
come at this service.



GOVERNOR CLAUDE A. SWANSON.

ALDERMEN UP ON PERJURY CHARGE

Arrest of Peters and Cronin as
Result of Bribery Investi-
gation.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The hearing
of the case against Aldermen W. S.
Clifford on charges of bribery in the
election of a recorder of the Court of
General Sessions ended to-day in the
arrest of Aldermen Henry C. Peters and
John J. Cronin on charges of perjury.
Alderman Clifford was held in \$10,000
bail for the grand jury. Alderman
Peters, the leader of the municipal
ownership members of the board, was
held in \$2,500 bail, and Alderman Cronin
was paroled on his own recognizance for
a hearing next Friday.

The perjury is alleged to have been
committed by the two Aldermen while
testifying in the case against Clifford.
and dealt particularly with the manner
in which the word was given to the
municipal ownership members to vote for
Judge Cowling for recorder.

It is charged that Clifford accepted
\$5,000 from Earl Harding, who pretended
to be acting in the interests of the
judge, but who had no authority there-
for, to swing the votes of the eleven
Municipal Ownership League men to
Judge Cowling. The charges against
Peters are based on his testimony given
yesterday, to the effect that he did not
instruct the Aldermen to vote for Judge
Cowling until after Clifford and Cronin
had already cast their votes for him.

After hearing those two members vote
he said he signalled to the others to
vote for Judge Cowling. He declared,
however, that he had mentioned Judge
Cowling's name to the others as a pos-
sible candidate some days earlier.

Several others of the Aldermen testi-
fied previously that Peters instructed
them to vote for Judge Cowling before
Clifford cast his vote. This conflict of
testimony led to charges of perjury.

DIES FROM INJURIES.

Burns of Deserted Negro Baby
Prove Fatal.

Bianch Smith, the two-months-old col-
ored baby, who so badly burned in a
fire Thursday afternoon at No.
16 East Main Street, died at 3 o'clock yester-
day morning at the colored almshouse,
where she had been taken by Dr. Jones.

The infant was left in charge of a colored
man named Duncan, who left it. The child
was brought out of the burning building by
Mr. M. Bosquet, the owner of the store on
the first floor of the building, and by a
motorman of a Main Street car.



JUDGE H. CARTER SCOTT,
of Circuit Court of Richmond.

SUIT BROUGHT TO BREAK JAMES' WILL

Cousins of Testator In-
stitute Proceedings in
Richmond Court.

DENY POWER OF UNIVERSITY TO ACT

Declare That Institution Cannot
Hold and Administer Trust
Estate—Court Asked to
Restrain Executor
From Distribut-
ing Funds.

The expected has occurred in the in-
stitution of a suit in chancery designed
to break the will of Edward Wilson
James, of Norfolk, who died a bachelor
in October, 1906, leaving a personal
estate valued at \$255,020.22 and realty
estimated at \$67,000, or \$322,020.22 in all.

The proceedings were instituted here
yesterday by William E. Thomson and
Virginia E. Thomson, cousins of the
testator, they being the children of his
father's sister. The parties defendant in
the action, or those sought to be made
defendant, number about thirty persons
or corporations who were beneficiaries
under the will or are residuary legatees.

List of Defendants.

The style of the suit is William E.
Thomson and Virginia E. Thomson vs.
the Norfolk Bank of Savings and Trust,
E. B. Cooke, R. A. Dobie, J. Saunders
Wright, Mary McIntosh Wright, infants;
the Norfolk Public Library, H. Boswell
Bagwell, Helen Wood Rogers, Frances W.
Curd and Fred W. Curd, her husband;
H. Hunt Rogers, Mary P. Douglas, Treas-
urer West and L. M. West, her hus-
band; Marion Portlock, Elizabeth Wood,
A. J. Ackiss, Virginia Woodhouse, Ed-
ward James Woodhouse, Morton Marve,
Auditor of Public Accounts of the State
of Virginia; A. W. Harman, Jr., Treas-
urer of the State of Virginia; Rosewell
Page, S. S. P. Patterson, E. V. Valentine
and C. C. Valentine, his wife; the Virginia
Historical Society, Philip A. Bruce and
Bettie T. Bruce, his wife; R. E. Lee
Camp, No. 1, Confederate Veterans, of
Richmond, Va.; the rector and visitors of
the University of Virginia; the masters
and professors of the College of William
and Mary; Anne Tyler, wife of Lyon G.
Tyler; Lyon G. Tyler, Mary Archer Mc-
Clagherty and Mrs. J. C. Deming, de-
fendants.

The plaintiffs allege in their bill, after
reciting the facts of the death of Ed-
ward Wilson James, that having died
without issue and having failed to name
an executor, the next of kin of the
testator are entitled to administer the
estate. It is further claimed by the
plaintiffs that after notifying the Norfolk
Bank of Savings and Trusts that they
wished to be present when the will was
opened, in the interest of the next of kin
of the testator, they gave to said bank
the names of the next of kin and were by
assured that they would be notified. The
bill alleges that the said bank is executor
of the estate "in its own wrong," and de-
clares that its powers should be revoked
and the administration of the estate
granted to the next of kin of the testator.

University's Share.

After making several small bequests,
the will leaves the residue of the estate
(Continued on Second Page.)

A PUPIL BREAKS TEACHER'S HEAD

Negro Youth Severely, Possibly
Fatally, Wounds Principal
With Slate.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

TAPPANNOCK, VA., February 1.—
Rev. Winston, colored, principal of the
colored public school of this place, while
trying to correct a youth, Irving Pollard,
about sixteen years old, was assaulted by
Pollard and beaten severely over the head
with a slate, inflicting several very se-
vere wounds, one very deep cut, entirely
across the top of the head. The wound
had to be sewed up by Dr. Robinson,
attending physician. It is thought that
the wound may prove possibly fatal.
Pollard was brought before Justice Duke
and fined \$5 and imprisoned in the county
jail for sixty days.

Dr. Woodward Lectures.

Dr. F. C. Woodward, of Richmond
College, delivered the last of his series
of lectures at the kindergarten rooms
of West End Public School Thursday,
his subject being "The Early Modern
Period." These lectures were under
the auspices of the Richmond Training
School for Kindergartners.

Writ of Prohibition Issued
by Supreme Court Did
Not Dislodge Him.

LEFT HIM HIGH AND DRY IN POSSESSION

Judge Tyler Also Restrained
From Taking Further
Action.

DR. BRUNK STILL GUEST; HE AND FOSTER CORDIAL

He Is Sleeping and Stopping at the
Hospital, Waiting to Take
Charge as Soon as Dr.
Foster Is Ready to
Turn Property
Over to Him.

"I will not turn over this insti-
tution to you," Dr. Foster, to Dr.
Brunk.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent.)

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., February 1.—
Dr. Foster still glances to the superin-
tendency of Eastern State Hospital,
despite writs, prohibitions, injunctions,
summonses and rules for contempt that
have been hurled against him by the
various courts of the Commonwealth; in
spite of ringing and patriotic letters
written by His Excellency the Govern-
or of Virginia, and the earnest en-
deavors of the Attorney-General and
other able and learned counsel to drive
him from his citadel in the executive
building of the asylum.

Dr. Foster has been dismissed by the
General Hospital Board, and for a brief
six hours was routed by that august
body, during which time Dr. Brunk, the
newly elected superintendent, resigned
in his stead, but braving the censure of
the board, the authority of its act and
the menace of the law, he still retains
his position and will do so, he avers,
until the Supreme Court has passed
upon the questions at issue and decided
for or against him on Tuesday next.
Like Mulvaney, of elephant fame, he
is scornful of "contempt rules."

Writ of Prohibition.

At a quiet day, during which but
little of interest had transpired—a day
of armed truce, with both Dr. Foster and
Dr. Brunk installed in the executive of-
fices of the asylum, but with the keys
and papers in the hands of Dr. Foster—
the final move on the part of the general
board was made, for without warning, and
during the absence of Dr. Brunk, a writ of
prohibition from the Supreme Court of
Virginia was served on Dr. Foster and
Judge Tyler.

It was the blow which it was thought
would end the battle, but not content
with this attack, the General Hospital
Board went even further, and had served
upon their enemy a rule to appear and
answer the charges of contempt of the
Court at Richmond, over which
Judge Scott presides.

The various papers were brought to
Williamsburg by Deputy Sheriff Shields
and served on Dr. Foster by City Ser-
geant Lavender. Dr. Brunk was present,
and sat quietly until Dr. Foster had care-
fully read the rule, the summons and
the order, after which he said:

"Dr. Foster, what will be your ac-
tion? I am still waiting for your
action, and I again make a demand
on you to turn over the papers and
keys of the Eastern State Hospital to
me."

"After a moment of thought, Dr. Fos-
ter replied:

"I suppose I must obey the orders of
the Supreme Court, but I will ask you
to wait until I can telephone my attor-
neys in Norfolk."

To the Supreme Dispatch representative
Dr. Foster then said that he supposed
he would turn over the hospital to Dr.
Brunk to-night.

Dr. Brunk made this statement: "I
will wait here in the office until Dr.
Foster has decided. I will be here to re-
ceive possession."

Talk With Counsel.

After waiting for an hour, Dr. Foster,
who talked to Mr. Jefferson, of his coun-
sel, informed Dr. Brunk that it was his
duty to obey the orders of Judge Tyler
and not to give up possession of the
asylum. "If, however, you demand it I
will comply," said Dr. Foster.

Dr. Brunk then called upon Mr. Hunton,
of Richmond, counsel for the General
Hospital Board, upon whose advice he
replied to Dr. Foster that he (Brunk)
stood on his rights, and would leave him
(Foster) to determine whether or not to
turn over the hospital. Continuing, he
said:

"You understand clearly that I am
here for the purpose of taking over this
institution, but you will have to deter-
mine what to do."

Dr. Foster then replied:

"I will not turn over this insti-
tution to you."
There is no change, therefore, in the
condition of affairs at the Eastern State
Hospital, for Dr. Brunk is still lodged
in the executive building and taking his
meals in the hospital dining-room, and
Dr. Foster holds the keys and records
of the institution.

Despite the war going on the physicians
treat each other with great courtesy, and
one would never imagine that there was
black trouble in the air.

Dr. Brunk asserts that he will con-
tinue to live at the hospital, of which
he is technically in charge.

It was a shrewd move on the part of
Dr. Brunk to offer to give up the insti-
tution to Dr. Brunk if "he demanded
possession," for in the event that Dr.
Brunk had made the demand, he (Brunk)
would have been in contempt of Judge
Tyler's court, and a rule might have
been issued against him, just as a rule
has been issued against Dr. Foster by
Judge Scott.

Bitter Fight.

The history of the fight, which has
doubtless terminated on February 5th, is
a bitter one. For more than a year
past it has been waged openly and hotly,
and for years before that time it had
been secretly disturbing the affairs of
the hospital.

In January, 1906, Mr. Eugene Cla-
ves, a member of the hospital board, was "in-
vestigated" by the Virginia Senate, fol-

What Do You Think of Richmond on the James?

Increase in manufactures, 1906 over 1905.....	\$ 9,000,000
Increase in jobbing business, 1906 over 1905.....	6,500,000
Increase in	